

# The Hotel Act of 1915

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## An Explanation of the Purposes and Provisions of the Act

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*ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION*

*JULY 10, 1915*

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# THE HOTEL ACT OF 1915

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This important portion of the statutes of Saskatchewan became law at the close of the month of June. It was conceived by the government and passed by the Legislature with the definite object in view of providing a plan whereby the public spirited citizens of the province could grapple with and solve the question of public accommodation. It is a measure of social reform, and popular public opinion has assigned it first rank in the social legislation of the province. That the new Act is capable of conferring extensive and permanent influences on the social life of our people is generally conceded.

The government and the Legislature in formulating the provisions of The Hotel Act have been influenced by a desire to have in each town and village a real social centre from which will radiate influences which make for the best in community life. In this centre the residents of the towns, villages and rural districts, as well as transient travellers, will have provided for them the accommodation necessary in all cases, which will reflect credit on the locality. Whilst the machinery of the law is the best that could be initiated, the success of its operation will depend in no small measure on the efforts and attitude of the local bodies.

Previous to July 1, 1915, those to whom licenses were granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors were required to furnish meals and lodging. Various unlicensed premises also catered to the public, but excepting in the cases of hotels and restaurants, they were not subject to governmental inspection. The new conditions resulting from the change made it necessary to deal with the question of providing accommodation for the people.

Each city, town and village is naturally interested in making sure that nothing will cause anyone to remain away from or pass by its limits on account of want of hospitality. This applies not only to the stranger who arrives by train, but also to the farmers who frequent our urban centres to purchase their supplies or sell their products. A municipality desires to have such comforts for the traveller that he will be constrained to return. The public spirited citizen wishes to make the place in which he lives attractive to incomers. Every portion of the community benefits by the addition of residents, either temporary or permanent. The more money that is exchanged for actual value in a community, the more prosperous will that community become.

The council and ratepayers generally are anxious that guests within the municipal boundary should be made comfortable, and in harmony with that attitude The Hotel Act empowers a "Local Accommodation Board" to work in conjunction with the municipal council for the assuring of hotel and other services for those who require them.

To some the licensed bar has been a social institution or social centre. When it ceased on the first day of July, 1915, the want of a meeting place was doubtless felt by some. The Act anticipated this condition and gives encouragement to municipal councils in creating rest and

reading rooms. There also the wife of the farmer, who has driven some distance to town, may find shelter, quiet and refreshment. These convenient resting places, assisted by the municipal authorities, will be much more acceptable than a condition which would force the settler's wife to walk the streets or loiter around the stores until her husband was prepared to start on the journey homeward.

In framing the new legislation every precaution was taken, as far as practicable, to provide a plan whereby the "public hotel" might continue as a centre of hospitality in our urban centres. And in case, for any cause, any hotel should cease to remain open, the means are at hand whereby the citizens of the community may adopt other measures to accommodate the public. There is therefore every reason to hope that within a comparatively short time there will not be a town or village in the province where the question of accommodation has not been solved. In working out the problem a great deal will depend upon the interest taken in it by the citizens of our urban communities and the surrounding country.

#### THE DIRECTOR OF ACCOMMODATION.

An office in connection with the general administration of this Act will be in charge of an official appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who shall be known as "The Director of Public Accommodation." His office will be at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, where he will be accessible at all times. The Act definitely states that, among other duties, he shall offer advice and suggestion to municipal councils relative to keeping and improving hotels and other places licensed to cater to the wants of the travelling public. He will be in a position to confer with any persons or associations interested in the question of public accommodation and to suggest rules, regulations or general plans under which stopping places may be governed. He will compile statistics and general information relative to public accommodation in Saskatchewan.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL.

To more effectively and efficiently carry out the provisions of the Act it is provided that an advisory council, consisting of five members, may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to confer with the director on all matters pertaining to the securing and improving of public accommodation. The advisory council will consist of representative men who will be interested in seeing that stopping places are comfortable. Generally speaking, the council will assist in every way possible to raise the standard of our public hotels, with a view not only to providing suitable accommodation, but with the further object of creating in every community a civic centre of hospitality and entertainment.

#### MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

The council of every city, town and village is given power to license, regulate and inspect not only hotels but other places of accommodation, such as restaurants, cafes and boarding houses. In order that all these

places may be brought under proper control, it is desirable that every council should take steps to exercise this power as soon as the matter can be conveniently arranged. None of these places should be allowed to drift and conduct their businesses as they please. They should all be brought under a system of control and supervision.

To encourage any public hotel, the council is vested with authority to refund any or all taxes paid in respect of such property, excepting those levied for school purposes.

The council may make provision for a rest and reading room and fix regulations for its maintenance and conduct. This convenience may be situated in a public hotel, boarding house or elsewhere as the council may determine. When a room for the purpose is established, public spirited citizens should be asked to contribute newspapers, magazines and books for the enjoyment of those who will frequent these rooms. Where a travelling library exists in the community, an effort should also be made in all cases to have it located in the public rest room.

Recognising the probability of decreased revenues accruing to hotels on account of the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, authority is given to the council of every town and village having a population of less than one thousand, to provide means whereby the proprietors of these hotels may have additional sources of income. This is arranged by providing a plan for licensing the persons who carry on the following classes of business, namely, the selling of cigars and cigarettes, the providing of meals and lodging by restaurants, cafes, boarding, lodging, rooming and other houses, the maintaining and operating of pool and billiard rooms, bowling alleys and moving picture theatres.

Upon the joint application of at least 75 per cent. of the members of the council and the Civic Accommodation Board (referred to later in this pamphlet) authority may be secured from the director to allow the council to limit the number of licenses for each of the above mentioned classes of business in the municipality. Under this arrangement the proprietor of a licensed hotel, boarding house or other place of accommodation, may be given certain privileges to better enable him to earn a livelihood; but to prevent monopoly and abuse, careful provision is made that every application for the limitation of businesses as above referred to, shall indicate clearly the purpose which the council has in view in seeking such authorisation and the extent to which the council desires to exercise the authority. To safeguard the interests of those already established in the businesses mentioned, it is further provided that particulars are to be furnished as to the effect such limitation, if exercised, will have on the existing businesses.

In addition to the privileges which may thus be granted by license, any person who is engaged in supplying public accommodation may undertake other classes of business as well, such as handling newspapers and magazines, all kinds of tobacco, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, etc.

In case difficulty is experienced in any municipality in making arrangements with private individuals to provide the accommodation required by the public, the council itself may undertake the task. Every council is now empowered to rent or lease premises in which a

public hotel, boarding house or other place of accommodation may be established. It is definitely stated, however, that any lease thus entered into must not extend beyond the end of the year 1916 on account of the possibility of the submission of a provincial referendum at or after that time on the question of reverting to the former licensed hotel system. With the approval of the Local Government Board, a municipality may be allowed to issue short term debentures for the purpose of the expenditure mentioned in this paragraph, and the routine followed in creating such a loan will be the same as that outlined in the Acts under which the various municipalities are respectively governed. The municipality can use the proceeds of the loan for furnishing the hotel and for securing the proper management and generally for the purposes of broadening its activities in any legitimate manner that will prove an incentive to the successful conduct of the place. It must, however, be remembered that in all cases where expenditures are to be made by the council, no such expenditures should be incurred until the council has submitted its proposal to the Local Government Board for approval.

The authority given to municipal councils to secure and furnish premises, and to take whatever action they may deem necessary and advisable to the proper, successful and economical conduct of such premises, will doubtless result in measures being adopted which will prevent any condition arising that might create a desire to return to the former system.

#### CIVIC ACCOMMODATION BOARDS.

In order that the question of accommodation may be dealt with effectively the Act provides for the creation of a local advisory board whose chief duty will be to deal with the problem in all its phases and transmit its suggestions and conclusions to the municipal council. It is suggested that the board should consist of at least five members and that the persons appointed should be interested in the solution of the problems to be dealt with. To this board has been assigned the important work of investigating generally the question of public accommodation and to suggest to the municipal authorities ways and means for maintaining or improving accommodation for the community. This board may among its recommendations to the council include rules and regulations which it thinks proper governing the granting of licenses under this Act. The conduct, appointments and inspection of these places will also come within the purview of the civic accommodation board, and in this way the responsibility of seeing that their general conduct and management are satisfactory will, in a large measure, depend upon the board's recommendations to the council.

#### PUBLIC HOTELS.

When anyone wishes to establish and conduct a public hotel, he will simply make application for such privilege to the clerk of the municipality, and that official will, at the next meeting of the council, bring forward the application for consideration and decision by the municipal body. When the council board decides that the applicant

should be granted a license, a written form, giving that consent, shall be issued. Its cost shall not exceed in cities \$3, in towns \$2 and in villages \$1. When the license is granted, it must be framed and conspicuously exposed in the main office of the hotel. Again, any person who has received permission to conduct a hotel, must place over the main door a sign on which may be easily read the words "Public Hotel."

The council board has power at all times to control a license. No intoxicating liquors of any kind can be brought into, kept or consumed in a public hotel. The person guilty of contravening this restriction is subject to a heavy penalty. In fact the following warning must be clearly displayed in the main office or public room of every hotel, or other place of public accommodation. "The keeping or consuming of intoxicating liquors on any part of these premises is prohibited by law."

The Director of Public Accommodation will, from time to time, supply all urban municipal clerks in the province with a list of all licensees under this Act who may be found guilty of violating the provisions of The Sales of Liquor Act, and to none of these shall a hotel license be granted. In order that the director may have this information, each municipal clerk shall report to him the name of each one who has been convicted under The Sales of Liquor Act in his municipality.

#### PUBLIC HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Acting on the principle that unity is strength, the director is empowered by regulation to provide for the organisation of an association of the managers of the public hotels licensed under this Act, and so soon as at least forty applications reach the director, a meeting will be convened when organisation arrangements will be undertaken. For the purpose of assisting in defraying part of the expenses of this organisation, the law provides for a grant from the public treasury. It is to be hoped when this organisation is formed that its members will bend their energies towards the betterment of hotel conditions generally throughout the province.

The new law also places at the disposal of the director such grants as will enable the association to avail itself of the assistance of one or more experts who will advise and help its members along any line and upon all matters which will result in the efficient and economical management of public hotels. To carefully check all such grants and disbursements, the moneys paid must be approved by the director and audited by the provincial auditor.

#### MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE FOR READING ROOMS.

To encourage the establishment of a rest and reading room within the municipality, the council of a town or village may extend direct financial assistance by a cash grant of \$200 or less for each year. As these public institutions would prove of direct benefit to the area surrounding the town or village, each rural municipality likewise has authority to grant each year for the same purpose a sum not exceeding

\$20 from each division. In general, municipal councils may open up and carry on negotiations with the management of any place of public accommodation with a view to rendering to the public satisfactory service. Where any agreement of this kind is entered into, the municipal councils concerned, as a matter of course, can dictate the terms and conditions under which the cash donation may be granted.

#### PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE.

In order to assist councils of towns and villages having a population of less than one thousand, the director has been given power to pay to such councils, for accommodation purposes, grants from the Provincial Government extending over the next two and one-half years to tide them over the period of readjustment. It is not intended that this assistance should be permanent; the grants diminish half-yearly and cease at the end of the period stated. As in every branch of legitimate business it is felt that the public hotel should be self-supporting and that the proper authorities can be relied upon to attain this object by licensing only such persons as, in their judgment, are capable of providing satisfactory public accommodation on a business basis through the exercise of prudent management and the observance of proper economy.

In the event of the referendum resulting in hotels being again licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by retail, none of the grants above mentioned will be payable after the first day of January following the date when the vote is taken.

It will be definitely understood that all grants payable by the Provincial Government are made direct to municipal councils and not in any case to individuals, and then only after the director shall have satisfied himself that the grant is actually required and that it will be properly disbursed in accordance with the purposes of the Act.

The provincial grant payable to any council may be used by it in assisting to provide a rest and reading room in a public hotel, boarding house or elsewhere as it may deem advisable. The grant may also be used in settling and adjusting any matter that may arise out of limiting the number of licenses granted to carry on any of the classes of business mentioned in section 8 of the Act. In certain cases it may be found desirable to use a portion of these grants in arranging amicably for a restriction of the number of licenses to be issued for one or more of the classes of business mentioned.

For the purpose of enabling the director and the municipal councils concerned to work out in a practical way the details of the new law, there will be attached to the office of the director three or four officers to be known as "Accommodation Supervisors." As far as is practicable, these officials will visit our towns and villages with a view to assisting the local authorities to solve any accommodation problem that may arise in their midst.

Any further information required, respecting the provisions of The Hotel Act, should be addressed to

The Director of Public Accommodation,  
Legislative Buildings, Regina.





1915

CHAPTER 40

An Act respecting Hotels and other Places of Public Accommodation.

[Assented to June 24, 1915.]

HIS Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Hotel Act.*" Short title

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires the Interpretation expression:

1. "Public accommodation" means and includes lodging, meals, recreation, entertainment and other accommodation requisite for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public and the residents of municipalities and adjacent territory; "Public accommodation"

2. "Director of public accommodation" and "director" mean the person appointed as such under the provisions of this Act; "Director of public accommodation"

3. "Public hotel" means and includes every place of public accommodation licensed as such under the provisions of this Act; "Public hotel"

4. "Municipal council" or "council" means the council of a city, town or village; "Municipal council"

5. "Municipal clerk" or "clerk" means the clerk of a city or the secretary or secretary treasurer of a town or village; "Municipal clerk"

6. "Municipality" means a city, town or village; "Municipality"

7. "Municipal elector" means a person qualified to vote for the election of members of the municipal council of a city, town or village; "Municipal elector"

ADMINISTRATION.

3. This Act shall be administered by the Executive Council or such member or members thereof as may be designated for the purpose by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Executive Council to administer

Director of  
public  
accommoda-  
tion

4. For the purpose of such administration there shall be established an office in charge of a director to be known as the "director of public accommodation" who shall hold office during pleasure and receive such salary as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Employees

(2) There shall be employed in the office of the director such clerks and employees as are approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Appointment  
of advisory  
council

5. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint an advisory council of not more than five members to be known as "The Provincial Council of Public Accommodation."

Duties of  
advisory  
council

(2) It shall be the duty of the provincial council to consider and discuss with the director all matters pertaining to the providing of public accommodation throughout the province as may be deemed necessary with a view to the betterment of such accommodation.

Term of  
office of  
members

(3) The members of the provincial council shall hold office during pleasure and shall receive such remuneration for travelling and other expenses as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct.

Meetings of  
council

(4) The provincial council shall meet at least twice during each year and at such other times as the director may determine.

Duties of  
director

6. It shall be the duty of the director:

- (a) To give to municipal councils and public accommodation boards such advice and assistance as he may think fit regarding any matter pertaining to the providing of suitable public accommodation;
- (b) To suggest from time to time to municipal councils for their consideration and guidance rules and regulations respecting the conduct, management, appointments and inspection of all public hotels and other places of public accommodation licensed or provided for under this Act;
- (c) To confer from time to time with the executive or other committee of any commercial travellers or other association interested in the question of public accommodation with a view to the improvement generally of such accommodation throughout the province;
- (d) To obtain from municipal clerks information and statistics regarding the public accommodation provided in the several municipalities of the province

and for this purpose to require from such clerks such returns and reports as he may from time to time deem advisable;

- (e) Generally to perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

#### POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

7. For the purpose of enabling municipal councils to deal with the question of providing public accommodation within their respective municipalities every such council shall have power: Powers of municipal councils

- (a) To appoint annually a board to be styled "The (*name of city, town or village*) Accommodation Board" with powers and duties as hereinafter provided;
- (b) To license public hotels and other places of public accommodation and subject to the approval of the director to make regulations regarding the granting of such licenses and the conduct, management, appointments and inspection of such hotels and other places of accommodation;
- (c) To refund in whole or in part any taxes other than school taxes paid by any licensee of a public hotel under this Act;
- (d) To provide for the establishment of a public rest and reading room and to make rules and regulations for the conduct and maintenance of the same;
- (e) To provide sample rooms for the convenience of commercial travellers and to fix the fees for the use of such rooms;
- (f) To make suitable arrangements for the care and maintenance of any travelling library by the licensee of any public hotel or other place of public accommodation.

8. The municipal council of every town and village having a population of less than one thousand may grant licenses for any of the following classes of business, namely: the selling of cigars and cigarettes, the providing of meals and lodging, by restaurants, cafes, boarding, lodging, rooming and other houses, the maintaining and operating of pool and billiard rooms, bowling alleys and moving picture theatres. Towns and villages with less than 1,000 population may grant certain licenses

(2) Upon the joint application of at least three-fourths of the members of the municipal council and the local accommo-

dation board the director may authorise the council to limit the number of licenses to be issued in any year for any such business.

(3) Every such application shall set forth clearly the purpose which the council has in view in seeking such authorisation, the extent to which the council desires to exercise the authority it seeks, and particulars as to the manner in which such authority if exercised will affect the class of people carrying on such business in the municipality.

(4) Subject to the approval of the director every such municipal council may make rules and regulations governing all matters pertaining to the issue of such licenses, including their form, their time of issue, the license fees payable, the time during which licenses shall be valid, their renewal, cancellation and suspension:

Provided that the fee fixed by regulations for any such license shall not exceed annually the following amounts, namely:

For selling cigars and cigarettes .....	\$ .25
For providing meals and lodging.....	.25
For a pool and billiard room, for a bowling alley and for a moving picture theatre operated and main- tained by the licensee of any public hotel—for a license for each class of business.....	.25

Municipal  
councils may  
rent or lease  
buildings until  
31st December,  
1916, for pub-  
lic accommo-  
dation if  
approved by  
electors

9. Subject to the approval of a vote of the municipal electors as in the case of money bylaws every municipal council shall have power to rent, lease or otherwise acquire except by purchase any building which it desires to use in any way for the purpose of providing public accommodation provided that the acquisition of any such building shall not be for any period of time extending beyond the thirty-first day of December, 1916.

(2) In case the provincial referendum on the question of relicensing hotels to sell liquor by retail is not held in 1916 any municipal council that has acquired premises for the purpose mentioned may enter into an agreement with the owner of such premises to continue in possession thereof until the said vote is taken.

Municipal  
councils may  
after provincial  
referendum  
rent, lease or  
purchase such  
buildings if  
approved by  
electors

10. After the said provincial referendum is taken and the result thereof is known every municipal council shall have power subject to the approval of a vote of the municipal electors as aforesaid to rent, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire any building or land which it desires to use in any way for the purpose of providing public accommodation.

**11.** Before exercising any of the powers conferred upon municipal councils by sections 9, 10 and 13 hereof and before submitting any such bylaw to the municipal electors it shall be the duty of the municipal council to submit to the local government board for its consideration and approval:

- (a) A statement of the powers which the council desires to exercise and the extent to which it is proposed any such power shall be exercised;
- (b) A statement in detail clearly indicating the estimated expenditure involved in carrying out the proposals of the council;
- (c) A statement indicating the manner in which it is proposed to raise the moneys required for carrying out such proposals.

(2) Upon receipt of the statements referred to the local government board may approve in whole or in part the proposals of the council and upon receipt of such approval the council may proceed to exercise the powers conferred upon it by sections 9, 10 and 13 hereof within such limitations as may have been fixed by the local government board.

**12.** For the purpose of any vote to be taken under sections 9 and 10 hereof all the provisions of *The City Act*, *The Town Act* or *The Village Act*, as the case may be, respecting voting on money bylaws shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the taking of such vote.

**13.** Upon securing the necessary authority to acquire property for the purpose of providing public accommodation the municipal council with the approval of the local government board shall have power:

- (a) To furnish the premises so acquired;
- (b) To provide for the management of such premises;
- (c) To do all such other acts and things as may be deemed necessary or advisable to have the said premises conducted and managed successfully and economically as a place of public accommodation.

**14.** All money required by any municipal council for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act may be provided out of the general revenues or funds of the municipality or by the issue of debentures or other securities as the local government board may approve.

(2) In case it is decided that such moneys shall be raised by the issue of debentures or other securities every such debenture or other security shall be in such form, shall run

Councils to submit proposals to local government board for approval

Local government board may approve in whole or in part

Municipal Acts to apply to voting on bylaw

Powers of municipal councils after securing authority to acquire property

Provision of funds for purposes of Act

Debentures and securities issued prior to referendum repayable by 31st December, 1916.

for such period of time and shall bear interest at such rate as the local government board may determine, provided, however, that until the referendum referred to in section 9 is held any debentures or other securities issued for the purpose of raising the funds required to furnish premises acquired for public accommodation shall be made payable at a date not later than the thirty-first day of December, 1916.

Registration  
and counter-  
signing of  
securities

(3) Every such debenture or other security shall be registered and countersigned as is required by law in the case of other debentures of the municipality and shall contain a note or memorandum authorising the issue as is required by *The Local Government Board Act*.

#### CIVIC ACCOMMODATION BOARDS.

Civic  
accommoda-  
tion boards

**15.** Every accommodation board appointed under the provisions of clause (a) of section 7 hereof shall consist of as many members as the council may determine and the municipal clerk in the absence of any other appointment shall act as secretary of the board.

(2) Every member of the board shall be a resident of the municipality and members of the municipal council may be appointed as members of the board.

(3) The board at its first meeting shall elect a chairman and shall determine by resolution the manner in which all subsequent meetings shall be called.

Duties and  
powers of  
boards

**16.** It shall be the duty of every board and it shall have power:

- (a) To inquire into the question of the public accommodation provided in the municipality with a view to recommending to the council ways and means to be adopted to insure as far as is practicable that the public accommodation required shall be provided and maintained;
- (b) To recommend to the council for its consideration and adoption rules and regulations governing the granting of licenses for places of public accommodation and for the conduct, appointments and inspection of all such places.

#### PUBLIC HOTELS.

Application  
to conduct  
hotel to be  
made to  
municipal clerk

**17.** Any person desirous of conducting a public hotel within a municipality after the first day of July, 1915, shall make application in writing for such privilege to the clerk of the municipality and the clerk shall at the next sitting of the council after receipt of any such application submit the same to the council for its consideration.

**18.** Every such application may be in such form and shall set forth such information and particulars both as regards the applicant and the premises to be used as may be required by any regulations in that behalf approved by the council.

Form of application may be regulated by council

**19.** Upon being satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to conduct a public hotel and that the premises to be used are suitable for the purpose, the council may by resolution instruct its clerk to issue a license to the applicant for the purpose mentioned which license shall be in form A in the schedule to this Act.

Municipal council may issue license

(2) Every such license shall unless cancelled as herein after provided expire on the thirty-first day of January of the year next following that in which it was issued.

Licenses to expire on January 31

(3) The fee payable to the municipality before any such license is granted shall be such sum as the council may determine but not exceeding in the case of cities \$3, towns \$2 and villages \$1.

Maximum license fees

**20.** Every annual application for the renewal of a license shall be filed with the municipal clerk before the thirty-first day of December of the year in which such license was last granted and all such applications shall be dealt with by the council for the succeeding year in the manner herein provided for first applications.

Application for renewal of licenses

**21.** Every person licensed to conduct a public hotel under this Act shall cause his license to be framed and continuously exhibited in a conspicuous place in the main office of the hotel.

Licenses to be framed and exhibited

(2) Any licensee who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$25 and costs.

Penalty

**22.** Every person licensed to conduct a public hotel under this Act shall cause to have placed over the door of the main entrance to the premises a sign on which shall be painted in conspicuous characters that shall be plainly discernible the words "Public Hotel."

Sign to be exhibited

(2) Any licensee who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs.

Penalty

**23.** Any person not a licensee of a public hotel under this Act who causes to be displayed in or on any building or in any manner connected therewith any document or other paper purporting to be a license as herein provided or any sign intended to cause the public to believe that such building is a public hotel or that the owner or any occupant thereof has

Penalty for misrepresentation by unlicensed person

been licensed to conduct the same as a public hotel shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for one month in jail.

Conduct of  
hotels regulated  
by council

**24.** Every public hotel licensed under this Act shall be conducted in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be approved by the council in that behalf.

Suspension or  
cancellation  
of license by  
council.  
Right of  
licensee to  
be heard

**25.** Every council shall have power to cancel or to suspend for such time as it may deem advisable any license granted under this Act but no such cancellation or suspension shall take place without first having given to the licensee a full opportunity to be heard regarding any complaint that may have been lodged with the council regarding the conduct of the licensee or of the premises under his control.

Service and  
effect of  
notice of  
cancellation,  
etc.

**26.** Written notice of every such cancellation or suspension shall be forthwith served personally by the municipal clerk on the licensee or some one in his employ and upon receipt of such notice it shall be the duty of such licensee or employee to forthwith remove the license and the sign referred to in sections 21 and 22 hereof.

Penalty for  
noncompliance

(2) Any licensee or employee who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs or in default of payment to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Effect of  
contravention  
of *The Sales of  
Liquor Act*  
by licensee

**27.** In case the licensee of any public hotel is convicted of selling any intoxicating liquor illegally under the provisions of *The Sales of Liquor Act* the license of such licensee shall be forthwith cancelled by the municipal clerk and such licensee shall be prohibited from obtaining from any municipal council in the province another license for a public hotel or for any other place of public accommodation.

Effect of  
contravention  
of *The Sales of  
Liquor Act*  
by employee  
or member  
of licensee's  
family

**28.** In case any employee of a licensee of any public hotel or any member of the licensee's family is convicted of selling within such hotel any intoxicating liquor under the provisions of *The Sales of Liquor Act* such licensee shall if he had a knowledge of such sale be subject to the penalties provided in the next preceding section, and in case he had no such knowledge the license of such licensee shall be forthwith suspended by the municipal clerk for a period of one month and in the case of a second offence of a similar character with or without the knowledge of the licensee such licensee shall be subject to the penalties provided by the next preceding section.



**29.** In case any person is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of sections 27 and 28 of this Act it shall be the duty of the municipal clerk to forthwith notify the director of public accommodation.

Municipal clerk to notify director of public accommodation of conviction

**30.** The director of public accommodation shall from time to time furnish to municipal clerks lists of persons convicted under the provisions of sections 27 and 28 and any person who applies for a license for a public hotel contrary to the provisions of these sections shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$250 and costs and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Lists of convicted persons to be furnished to municipal clerks

#### PUBLIC HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

**31.** The director shall have power by regulation to provide for the organisation of an association of the managers of public hotels licensed under this Act to be called "The Public Hotel Association" or to be known by such other name as the association when organised may determine by its constitution.

Public hotel association

(2) Any person desirous of joining such association shall file his application with the director as required by regulation.

Application for membership

(3) So soon as the director has received at least forty such applications he shall notify each such applicant of the time and place for a meeting to be held to organise the association.

Meeting for organisation

(4) At such meeting the association may be organised by adopting a constitution and electing officers.

Procedure

**32.** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may place at the disposal of the director such sum as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of assisting in the organisation of the association and the director may place at the disposal of the association such sum of money as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the purpose of enabling the association to employ one or more experts to advise and assist its members upon all matters pertaining to the efficient and economical management of public hotels.

Lieutenant Governor in Council may grant fund to assist organisation, etc.

(2) All such moneys shall be disbursed and accounted for under regulations to be approved by the director and all disbursements shall be audited by the provincial auditor.

Audit of disbursements

#### MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

**33.** For the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a public rest and reading room in any public hotel or other place of public accommodation in a town or village and of providing for the care of any travelling library by the

Municipal assistance in towns and villages in aid of public rest and reading rooms, etc.

licensee of such hotel or place of accommodation the following grants or expenditures may be paid out of the general revenues of the municipality by the councils concerned, namely:

- (a) By the council of the town or village such sums as may be deemed advisable but not exceeding \$200 annually;
- (b) By the councils of every adjacent rural municipality such sums as may be deemed advisable but not exceeding \$20 annually for each division of the municipality.

Municipal councils may make agreements with licensees re grants or payments

(2) For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of this section the municipal councils concerned may enter into an agreement with the licensee of any public hotel or other place of public accommodation for the purposes mentioned and such agreement shall set forth the terms and conditions under which and the times when the grants or payments herein provided for shall be payable to such licensee.

Agreements not to extend beyond December 31, 1916

(3) Every such agreement may be entered into for such period of time as may be agreed upon but such time shall not extend beyond the thirty-first day of December, 1916, when if deemed advisable by the parties interested a new agreement may be entered into.

Copy filed with director

(4) A copy of every such agreement shall be filed with the director within thirty days from the date of its execution.

#### PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Provincial aid to municipal councils for rest and reading rooms

**34.** With a view to assisting municipal councils to provide rest and reading rooms and to adjust and settle any matters that may arise from exercising the powers conferred upon councils by section 8 hereof the director shall have power to pay to such councils out of any legislative appropriation made for the purpose such grants as are hereafter provided for.

Maximum grant for year 1915

**35.** The total grants payable to all councils shall not exceed for the last six months of the year 1915 the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and for each succeeding six month period the total grant so payable for such period shall be twenty-five thousand dollars less than for the next preceding six month period.

Towns and villages under 1,000 population only to participate

**36.** Such grants shall be payable only to the councils of towns and villages having a population of less than one thousand.

(2) In case of any dispute regarding the population of any town or village the director shall have power to take such steps as he may deem advisable to ascertain what the population may be and the decision of the director as regards the population of any town or village shall be final.

Director to ascertain population in case of dispute

**37.** The maximum grants payable to any such municipal council for the last six months of the year 1915 shall be: for towns \$300 and for villages \$375 and for each succeeding six month period such maximum grants shall be respectively \$60 and \$75 less than for each preceding six month period.

Maximum grants to municipal councils

**38.** If as a result of any provincial referendum hotels are licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by retail none of the grants herein provided for shall be payable for any period after the first day of January next following the date upon which such referendum is held.

Grants restricted if hotels licensed

**39.** All grants payable hereunder shall be paid by the director on the requisition of municipal councils which requisition shall be in such form and furnish such information and particulars as shall be required by regulations to be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Grants payable by director on requisition of municipal councils

(2) All grants shall be payable by the director quarterly or at such other time as may be fixed by regulation approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Grants payable quarterly

**40.** Before making payment of any grant the director shall satisfy himself that such grant is necessary and is to be expended solely for the purposes of this Act and he may require from the respective municipal councils concerned such evidence of the necessity and payment as he may deem advisable.

Director to be satisfied as to application of grants

**41.** For the purpose of providing for any legislative appropriation made for the payment of such grants the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorise the provincial treasurer to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the province such sum or sums of money as may be required for this purpose.

Legislative appropriation raised by way of loan

(2) The aforesaid sums may be borrowed for such period of years at such rate of interest and upon such terms as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall be raised upon the credit of the general revenue fund of Saskatchewan and shall be chargeable thereon.

Term of loan, rate of interest, etc.

(3) Every loan made under this Act may be secured by such bonds, debentures, inscribed stock or other securities and in such form as may be approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and every security shall be free from all provincial taxes, succession duty charges and impositions whatsoever.

Loans may be secured

Loans to be subject to *The Saskatchewan Loans Act*

(4) Any loan made under this Act shall be subject to the provisions of *The Saskatchewan Loans Act*, being chapter 33 of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1909*, except in so far as such provisions are inconsistent herewith.

Grants may be advanced from general revenue fund

42. The provincial treasurer may advance from the general revenue fund of the province such sum or sums of money as are necessary to provide for the said grants.

Sums borrowed or advanced to be repaid from profits of store system

43. Any sum or sums of money borrowed or advanced as provided by the next two preceding sections for the purpose of paying the said grants shall be repaid or refunded at such times and in such amounts out of the net profits of the store system established under *The Sales of Liquor Act* as may be determined by the provincial treasurer.

Municipal accommodation account to be submitted annually to Legislative Assembly

44. The provincial treasurer shall annually submit to the Legislative Assembly within the first fifteen days of its sitting a statement showing the standing of the municipal accommodation account and a detailed statement of all grants paid under this Act.

#### USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Notice to be displayed in public hotels, etc.

45. There shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the main office or public room of every public hotel or other place of public accommodation licensed as such under the provisions of this Act a notice bearing in plain characters that may be easily read the following words: "The keeping or consuming of intoxicating liquors on any part of these premises is prohibited by law."

Penalty for noncompliance

(2) The proprietor or manager of any such licensed public hotel or other place of public accommodation who fails or neglects to have and to keep the said notice displayed as provided by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of \$50 and in default of payment to imprisonment for thirty days.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

Director to submit annual report to Executive Council

46. The director shall submit to the Executive Council annually a report on the operations of his office during the year and he shall include therein such statistics and information as he may deem advisable with regard to the public accommodation provided throughout the province.

Report to be tabled

(2) Such report shall be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within the first fifteen days of each session.

47. The provincial treasurer shall make an annual report <sup>Annual report  
by treasurer</sup> to be incorporated in the public accounts and laid before the Legislature which report shall show the standing of the municipal accommodation account and a detailed statement of all accounts paid under this Act.

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FORM A.

PUBLIC HOTEL LICENSE.

The council of (*name of city, town or village*) hereby grants to (*name of licensee*) this license to conduct as a public hotel under the provisions of *The Hotel Act* the premises known as situated on lots in block in (*name of city, town or village*) which license shall continue in force till the (*date of expiry*) unless otherwise suspended or cancelled.

.....  
(*Name of Municipal Clerk.*)

Dated at this day  
of 19 .

[*Seal of Municipality.*]





